



1987 -

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
NAVY OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
4301 SUITLAND ROAD  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20390-5170

IN REPLY REFER TO

5750

Ser 11/S

MAY 20 1988

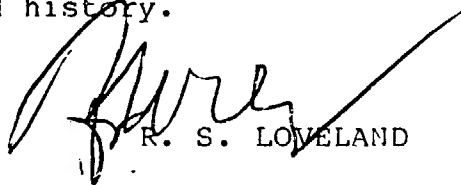
From: Commanding Officer, Navy Operational Intelligence Center  
To: Director of Naval History (OP-09BH), Washington Navy Yard,  
Washington, D.C. 20374

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY FOR CY 1987 (OPNAV REPORT 5750-1)

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12C

Encl: (1) NAVOPINTCEN Command History for CY 1987  
(2) NAVOPINTCEN Organizational Chart

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosures (1) and (2) are forwarded for the Command history.

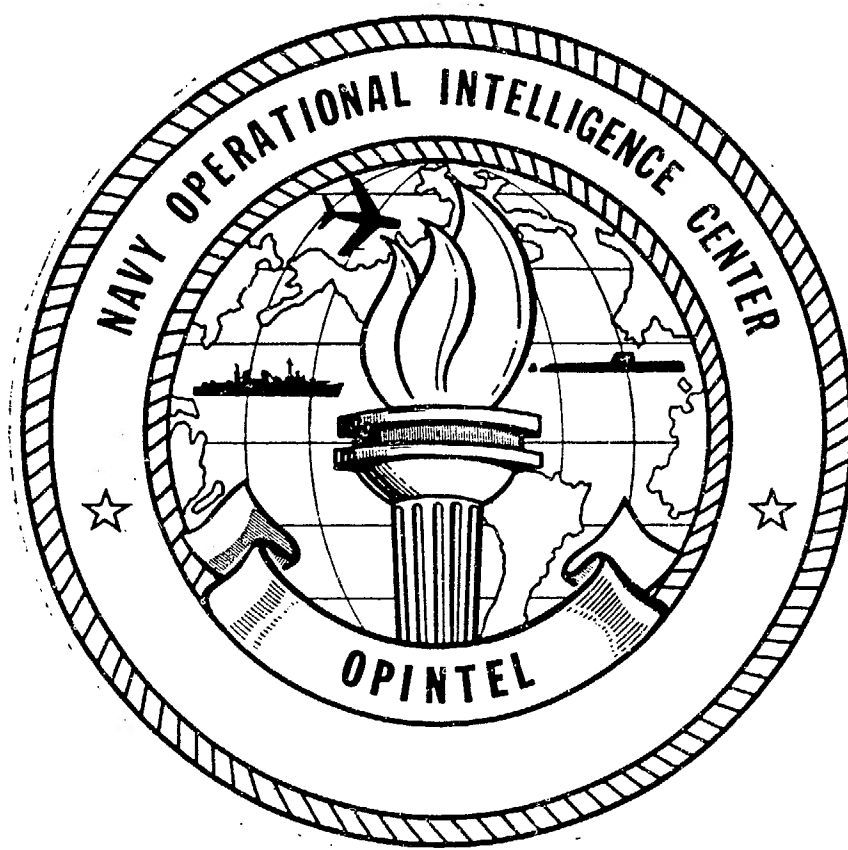
  
R. S. LOVELAND

Copy to:  
COMNAVINTCOM (NIC-OOA) (2 Cys)  
CNO (OP-009)

ENCLOSURE(6)

# ***COMMAND HISTORY***

## ***1988***



1. (U) Basic Historical Narrative

a. (U) MISSION AND FUNCTIONS WHICH HAVE CHANGED

(1) For NAVOPINTCEN

No Changes.

(2) For NAVOPINTCEN Detachment Newport

No Changes.

b. (U) COMMAND ORGANIZATION

(1) (U) COMMANDING OFFICER

(a) (U) For NAVOPINTCEN

1 January 1987 - Captain Richard S. Loveland, USN, 323-32-8435/1630 continued duties as Commanding Officer

(b) (U) For NAVOPINTCEN Detachment Newport

1 January 1987 - Captain Gary W. Hartman, USN, 087-32-4300/1630 continued duties as Officer in Charge

(2) (U) NAVOPINTCEN (as of 31 December 1987)

Commanding Officer	CAPT Richard S. Loveland
Executive Officer	CDR Richard J. McCluskey
Operations Officer	CDR Michael P. DeRusso
Technical Director	GM-15 Earl E. Sheck
Deputy Technical Director	GG-15 Elizabeth B. Thompson
Asst for Plans and Programs	GS-14 George E. Fedoroff
Reserve Coordinator	CDR Jonathan P. Younce
Budget & Program Officer	GS-13 Jo A. Rye
Research Mgmt Dept	GM-13 Dean R. Gullixson
Current Ops & Readiness Dept	CDR Richard C. Barkell
Naval Analysis Dept	GM-15 Bernard L. Cyr
World Navies Dept	LCDR Charles L. M. Slagel
Submarine Warfare Ops Research Dept	CAPT James B. Hagen
Special Projects Dept	CDR James D. Bray
Intelligence Systems Dept	GM-14 Dennis M. Ladwig
Merchant Ops & Analysis Dept	GM-15 Graydon L. Barz
Strike Projection Evaluation & Antiair Warfare Research Dept	CDR James C. Sherlock
NAVOPINTCEN Navy Liaison Office located at NSA	GM-13 Ronald E. Schneider

(3) (U) IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR. RADM Dale N. Hagen, USN,  
Commander, Naval Intelligence Command

c. (U) RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTCEN-01)

(1) (U) During 1987, the Resource Management Department made the following organizational changes:

- The Editorial Branch was reduced by one billet because of reductions in video SPIRES production requirements. The Branch was removed from the Management Services Division and reestablished as a separate division (14).

- The Mail and Files Branch was moved from the Administrative Support Division (11) to the Management Services Division (13).

- The Military Support Division (14) was reduced to a branch and was placed in the Administrative Support Division (11).

(2) (U) The Manpower, Personnel, and Training Division focused its effort on manpower/organization/civilian personnel and training programs. The Command authorization was 215 civilians + 8 overages + 2 temporaries; 97 Navy officers + 2 Marine officers and 39 enlisted personnel. On-board personnel strength on 31 December 1987 was: 203 civilians + 8 overages + 2 temporaries + 1 part time; 81 Navy officers + 4 Marine officers and 45 enlisted personnel. An Upward Mobility Program (UMP) position (Intelligence Research Specialist, GS-132-5, target position GS-7) was established in the World Navies Department in November 1987. The following personnel actions were processed during the year: 59 performance awards, 48 promotions, 26 resignations/transfers/retirements, and 72 recruitments/direct hires. Training plans for the Computer Programmer Analyst and Budget Analyst series were implemented and the Technical Editor Training Plan is in the process of being finalized. Two analysts participated in the Quality of Analysis Program (QAP). Two civilians and a Navy officer participated in the Defense Area Language Studies Program (DALSP) program by studying Arabic, Hindi, and Serbo-Croatian. Nineteen employees took Master's degree-level courses at the Defense Intelligence College. All required General Military Training (GMT) courses were presented and the New Employee Orientation program was held on a quarterly basis for new civilian and military personnel. Command-wide participation in the Defense Intelligence Special Career Automated System (DISCAS) reached 100% for the second consecutive year. The Training Administrator continues to review command videotapes for currency of information, attends Intelligence Career Development Program (IDCP) Career Planning Work Group meetings and drafts recommended changes to the IDCP and DISCAS manuals.

d. (U) CURRENT OPERATIONS AND READINESS DEPARTMENT  
(NAVOPINTCEN 02)

(2) ! A major shift in the Current Operations and Readiness Department's reporting is planned to take place in February 1988. ✓

e. (U) NAVAL ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTCEN-03). During 1987 the Naval Analysis Department refocused its efforts to provide issue oriented analysis that more suited customer requirements. Given this re-emphasis, the most ambitious task undertaken was to produce a briefing on Soviet War Plans. This briefing provided our analyses of the Soviet Navy's contribution to their overall warfighting strategy and its integration into combined arms warfare to numbered Fleet Commanders and their staff, and to other national intelligence community agencies. Other significant events during the year included participation in the annual CANUKUS Maritime Conference in Washington, D.C. and the SACLANT Maritime Conference in Norfolk.

(1) (U) Personnel/Organization

(a) Department Head, CDR Mike DeRusso was relieved in May by Mr. Larry Cyr.

(b) As part of the departmental realignment, the Tactics Division was moved to SPEAR in view of its ASUW tactics focus.

(c) The Department also contributed experienced senior and junior analysts to stand up the Current Operations Analytical Support Team (COAST) in the 02 Department.

(d) At the end of 1987 the Naval Analysis Department's authorized strength was nineteen civilians and four officers. Actually on board were fifteen civilians and four officers.

(b) (U) Major Support Provided

- Naval Special Warfare Mobility Study
- ASW Master Plan
- SSG War Game on Innovative Soviet Strategy and Tactics
- CNO POM 90/91 War Game

(c) (U) Support Provided to/Analyst Exchange Programs

- COMTRAGRULANT
- CINCGERFLEET/FAFIO
- UK MOD
- JNIDS
- Italian Navy
- Swedish MOD
- Danish MOD
- Iceland MOD
- Norwegian MOD
- Spanish Navy
- Canadian MOD
- French MOD
- Dutch MOD
- Commander, U.S. European Command Defense Analysis Center
- Commander, Naval Security Group Command
- COMOPTEVFOR
- JCS
- DIA
- NSA
- CIA
- USCINCPAC
- CINCPACFLT
- USCINCLANT
- CINCLANTFLT
- COMSECONDFLEET
- COMTHIRDFLEET
- COMSIXTHFLEET
- COMSEVENTHFLT
- COMFIFTHFLT
- CTG 168.0.11
- CTG 168.4
- Commander, Naval Intelligence Command
- U.S. Coast Guard
- AIRTEVRON FOUR
- U.S. Air Force Intelligence Service
- COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
- COMSUBGRU NINE
- COMSUBGRU SIX
- Commander, Mine Warfare Command
- Naval Ocean Systems Command
- Commander, Carrier Group Six
- CTF 67
- Sandia National Laboratory

- Commanding General, II MAF
- CINCUSNAVEUR
- Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
- JMSDF
- COMSUBLANT
- COMSUBPAC
- Superintendent, Naval Postgraduate School
- CNFJ
- COMTRAPAC
- CTF 72
- Center for Naval Analysis
- USNA
- USA ITAC
- SUPERCAGS
- Commanding General, Marine Corps Development and Education Command
- Defense Intelligence College
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Commander, Naval Security Group
- Commander, Naval Medical Command
- Naval War College
- JSTPS
- Commander, Naval Air Pacific
- House & Senate Staffers
- CNO Strategic Studies Group
- NAVSEA
- Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command
- Naval Surface Weapons Center
- NIO for S & T
- Naval Research Advisory Committee
- Team "A"
- CNO Advanced Technology Panel
- OSD Defense Science Board
- COMIREX(CIA)
- HQ NORAD
- NIO for GP Forces
- CNO Executive Panel
- U.S. SPACECOM
- CNO Senior Advisory Group
- NISC
- WSSIC Sub-HF Panel
- Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff
- Soviet Seapower Team



(e) (U) Significant Input/Review Provided

- NIE 11-3/8
- NIE 11-18
- NIE 11/15
- NIE 11-14
- NIE 11-7
- DIAM 58-13
- NWP 12-5
- DIAM 57-1
- SDIE 65
- NIE 11-10
- NIE 11-20
- NIE 11-21
- Soviet Naval Threat CIRCA 2010
- OP-95 Theater Nuclear Weapons Study
- Soviet Naval Theater Nuclear Warfare Threat Assessment
- Relocatable Target Master Plan
- OP-95 Surface Combatant Forces Level Study
- U.S. Space Command's Project GRANITE VISTA
- Project Stopwatch Shipboard Countermeasure System Final Report
- Threat to U.S. SSBN Force Through the 1990's
- OSD's Soviet Military Power (1987 & 1988 Versions)
- ONI's Walker/Whitworth Damage Assessment Studies
- CJCS FY-89 Military Posture Statement
- OP-95 Top Level Warfare Requirements Studies (Series)
- National HUMINT Collection Plan on Soviet S & T
- National HUMINT Collection Plan on Soviet Naval Forces
- National HUMINT Collection Plan on Soviet Strategic Force
- MC-161
- OP-95 Team A Studies
- OP-65 Intermediate Nuclear Force Reduction Study

- OP-65 START Draft Treaty Study
- Soviet Threat to U.S. Naval Air Forces
- Future SIGINT Requirements Study
- Amphibious Landing Craft Threat Assessment Report
- MCM-95
- DNI Posture Statement to Congress
- USAF/FTD ADI Threat Compendium (Cruise Missiles)
- Undersea Warfare NAVSTIR
- DOD Mobile Targeting Master Plan
- Future SIGINT Capabilities Study
- SDI Threat Study
- Strategic Naval Force Collection Strategy (Imagery)
- General Purpose Naval Force Collection Strategy (Imagery)

f. (U) WORLD NAVIES DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTCEN-04). The World Navies Department is responsible for conducting research and analysis of Free/Third World naval and air (over water) operations, tactics, and strategies on a current and in-depth basis. By the end of 1987, the number of analysts assigned to support the World Navies effort stood at twelve, with one military and three civilian billets vacant. In support of the Persian Gulf effort, six World Navies Department billets/personnel were transferred to the Crisis Action Team to join command analytical assets reassigned from other departments. The World Navies Department retained responsibility for producing in-depth products and studies in support of U.S. operations in the Persian Gulf/North Arabian Sea.

(1) (U) The department's effort was focused on those countries which posed the greatest potential threat to U.S. naval forces and/or ability to operate their ships worldwide. The department continued production of the Free/Third World Weekly Intelligence Summary which kept fleet and national-level planners informed of high-interest free/third world events on a real-time basis. Distribution of this summary message is tailored to meet the needs of the four major fleet/ocean areas (Pacific, Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Indian Ocean). Additionally, department personnel presented formal and informal briefings on free/third world navies' operations, strategy, and tactics. A significant portion of this effort included prebriefing and mid-tour debriefing of officers (ALUSNA'S) en route to/from overseas duty stations. Department analysts also briefed operational commanders en route to/from fleet duties, as well as foreign dignitaries conducting high level visits in the Washington area. World Navies Department analysts represented this Command at numerous community-wide intelligence conferences throughout the Washington, D.C. area as well as at field sites such as COMUSFORCARIB, Key West; COMUSNAVFORKOREA, Seoul, South Korea; and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

(2) (U) One Department analyst participated in the DIA sponsored DALASP (Defense Advanced Language and Area Studies Program). He is working on an Indian Ocean Zone of Peace Thesis. Significant Department production (in message format) during 1987 included studies of: The Iranian Suicide Boat Tactics and Threat; Iranian Mine Warfare Threat, Capabilities and Operations; Iran/Iraq Shipborne and Airborne Anti-ship Attack Capabilities and Tactics; Iranian Special Forces: Marine Commandos and Naval Marines; and the production of over 130 in-depth Maritime OPINTEL Supplements (MOS) detailing current military/political events world wide. Department hard copy production included eleven in-depth articles for the command's Special Intelligence Brief publication and a Maritime posture statement on Venezuela. Additionally, Department personnel provided CNO's briefers with real-time intelligence support throughout the year.

g. (U) SUBMARINE WARFARE OPERATIONS RESEARCH DEPARTMENT (SWORD) (NAVOPINTCEN-05). During 1987, the SWORD continued to provide U.S. operational forces with high interest, all-source, tailored intelligence support. This support included the production of another hard copy threat publication, major revisions to two others, transmittal of numerous tactical support messages, production of several articles for the Command's hard copy Special Intelligence Brief, and numerous briefings to Fleet, national, and international audiences. In addition, the SWORD has made significant progress toward integrating several software development initiatives with existing systems, and various state-of-the-art, off-the-shelf computer hardware and software to develop a SWORD automated intelligence support system.

(1) Production

i. (U) INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTCEN-07). In an effort to provide the Command with ADP support specialists, the Department organizational structure was realigned to form two divisions, Current Operations (71) and Developmental Operations (72). Tasking completed include: the relocation of personnel and equipment into the "New Butler Hut", relocation of the SEABASS system, extensive preparation for the IG Inspection which included continued success in the implementation of internal and external ADP security regulations in addition to a thorough update of Command ADP security documentation.

(1) (U) Sea Watch III. The Sea Watch III portion of the IAIPS development contract was extended through March 1988 due to the contractor identifying approximately one month of previously unobligated funding. Sea Watch III Initial Operating Capability (IOC) is now estimated to be late 1988/early 1989 depending on which functions are completed by the end of March 1988.

(2) (U) Analyst Readiness Tool (ART). Critical Design Review for ART was completed in June and implementation commenced in October. ART is scheduled to be ready for integration with Sea Watch III in March 1989.

(5) (U) Submarine Warfare Operations Research Department (SWORD) Data Bases (SDB). The final Software Requirement Specifications were approved and design of SDB commenced in November. Delivery of design documentation and Critical Design Review (CDR) will occur in March 1988 with implementation commencing after design approval.

(6) (U) Definitive Operations Reports Analysis (DORA).

A complete review of the DORA data base structure and system performance was conducted resulting in recommendations to upgrade hardware in the short term and redesign the data base for implementation on more capable hardware (probably Sun) in the long term.

(7) (U) ELINT Processing. Improved graphics displays were implemented on the Developmental Unified Elint Tracker (DUET). DUET continues to provide correlated output products to Sea Watch II. The first two Prototype Analyst Workstations (PAWS) hosted on Hewlet Packard desktop computers became operational. PAWS provides correlated data streams in an extremely timely manner in support of critical I & W functions.

(8) (U) Data Management. Efforts continue to evaluate incoming traffic, in an effort to eliminate, reorganize, and manage data from outside sources and to effectively route the data within our own ADP architecture.

(9) (U) Microcomputer Enhancements. Purchased thirty-five Zenith Z-248 IBM PC-AT compatible microcomputers in addition to thirty Zeniths ordered in 1986 which arrived in 1987. The standard software suite purchased for all Z-248 systems is Multimate and Word Perfect word processing, Enable 1.15 for integrated word processing/spreadsheet/data base/business charts, and Borland Pro-key keyboard macro programming. Procedures to exchange word processing files between Zeniths and DEC 350s were developed in-house.

j. L MERCHANT OPERATIONS AND ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTCEN-08). During 1987, the Merchant Operations and Analysis Department continued to provide Fleet, National, and DOD consumers with information and analysis concerning all-flag, world-wide merchant marine operations. The data provided contained analyses of the capabilities and characteristics of merchant shipping platforms as well as information concerning their location and current activities.

(1) Highlights of 1987 activity included:

(a) I Support to Fleet Commanders and ships deployed to the Persian Gulf which included:

1./

This effort was recognized and praised by the highest levels of government and used to implement Naval strategies in the Persian Gulf.

5. "Iran: Merchant Marine Identification Guide", a hard copy publication which identified, described, and provided the best available ship class photography of ships in the Iranian merchant fleet was produced and distributed to a broad range of Fleet and National level consumers to meet multiple requirements. Due to recent ADP enhancements, production of this publication took only fifteen days from conception to production. The facility with which this publication was produced bodes well for planned future hard copy production efforts.

(c) Other production highlights included:

1. (U) A Naval Intelligence Command Special Intelligence Study, "Soviet Wartime Employment of Auxiliaries and Civil Fleets" was produced in cooperation with the Naval Analysis Department. This study discussed the perceived wartime roles of the Soviet Fleet auxiliary forces, examining the abilities and potentials of selected platforms in support of combat actions. The paper further postulated uses of the Soviet civil fleets in augmenting these and other logistics and rear service functions.

2. L The system through which operational intelligence support is produced to fleet and other consumers which allows more efficient use of personnel and computer time was restructured. The "Regionalized Support System" calls for daily production of a series of carefully geographically tailored support products to which consumers can easily be added or deleted from distribution. The new system has reduced manpower expenditure to the fleet support task, allowed better support to those customers with an absolute requirement for specially tailored support products, and permitted the dedication of analysts to long term analytical production.

3. [ Daily reporting to CNO, Fleet CINC's, and FOSIF's with information on locations and activities of high interest [ merchant shipping was continued. In addition, during 1987, another product reporting on locations of [ merchant ships changed from a weekly product to a message released three days-a-week.

(d) Other operationally significant events included:

1. [ Reception of tasking and commencement of planning for expansion of the merchant shipping data base to include all shipping 100 GRT (Gross Registered Tons) or greater. This expansion will double the size of the current data base to include approximately 86,000 platforms.

5. (U) Support to Joint Maritime Information Element PMO was continued.

(2) (U) During 1987, several department representatives conducted travel, attended conferences, or presented briefings.

(a) [ In April and May, a member conducted an around-the-world trip, wherein he, inter alia, provided technical support and advice to [ and attended the NATO Military Conference-161 in Brussels, Belgium.



(c) (U) At the invitation of the Canadian Forces, a briefing on Soviet merchant fleet capabilities was provided at the Canadian Forces Staff College in Toronto, Canada in July.

(d) (U) Per request of USCENTCOM, an analyst was sent TAD to USCENTCOM for two weeks (August-September 1987) to assist in organizing a Naval/Merchant ship oriented section.

(f) (U) A briefing was presented on the capabilities of the Cuban merchant fleet to the community Cuba Conference at the DIAC. This briefing was subsequently provided, as a paper, to the Interamerican Naval Intelligence Conference.

(3) (U) NAVOPINTCEN 82 attended three war games at the Naval War College, Newport, RI, to provide expertise and assistance to gaming staff on the subject of ocean background shipping during wartime. The gaming scenarios have resulted in several tasks concerning the anticipated nature and character of ocean shipping in a wartime environment.

k. (U) STRIKE PROJECTION EVALUATION AND ANTIAIR WARFARE RESEARCH (SPEAR) DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTCEN-09)

(1) (U) Significant Highlights:

(a) CDR James C. Sherlock reported aboard as the new Department Head in November 1987.

(b) Initiated the development of, and participated in, a Mediterranean Tactics Analysis Team (MEDTAT) under CINCUSNAVEUR sponsorship and COMSIXTHFLT Chairmanship. Served as the CONUS coordinator for MEDTAT intelligence inputs from other national/service agencies and commands.

(c) Served as the CNO coordinator for USN/USMC input to the interservice Threat Reference Guide and Countertactics Manual (MCM 3-1).

(d) Escorted and briefed Fall 87 Senior CAG familiarization course.

(2) (U) Major Products:

(a) Eleven major studies covering a variety of tactical issues and promulgated to the operating forces and key decision makers via message (SPEAR Tactical Intelligence Products (TIPs)):

001-87: MAINSTAY UPDATE - PROGRAM STATUS AND PROJECTIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT  
002-87: ANTI-HARM TACTICS  
003-87: SA-10 THREAT ASSESSMENT  
004-87: TACTICAL USE OF TORPEDOES IN ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE  
005-87: SOVIET FOURTH GENERATION FIGHTERS: COMBINED ARMS WARFARE IN THE MARITIME ARENA  
006-87: COORD OF SOVIET FIGHTERS AND SAMS IN TACTICAL AIR DEFENSE - THE LAND PARADIGM  
007-87: THIRD WORLD LASER THREAT  
008-87: SOVIETS DEPLOY IMPROVED INTERCEPT CONTROL SYSTEM  
009-87: LIBYAN INTEGRATED AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM  
010-87: HIGH "G" TRAINING AND AIRFRAMES LIMITS  
011-87: IMPACT OF FOURTH GENERATION TECHNOLOGY ON INTERCEPTOR MISSIONS AND TACTICS

(b) Other message products:

- SOVIET TARM USE IN VESTFJORD
- KOLA AIR DEFENSE DEVELOPMENTS
- POSSIBLE EXPORT OF SOVIET SA-10 SYSTEM
- THREAT TO U.S. HELOS IN THE PERSIAN GULF
- AA-11 MISSILE TACTICS
- REACTION TO SHOOTING STAR OPS
- SOVIET HIGH "G" TRAINING AND AIRFRAME LIMITS
- SOVIET REACTION TO PACFLT CVBG TRANSITS
- MAINSTAY SATCOM USAGE UNCERTAIN
- FOURTH GENERATION FIGHTERS
- AIR-TO-AIR (AAM) MISSILE EMPLOYMENT
- FRENCH ECM PODS
- VULNERABILITY OF HELO AVIONICS TO FOREIGN ECM SYSTEMS

1. (U) NAVOPINTCEN DETACHMENT NEWPORT, RI

(1) (U) Most of the Detachment's effort during 1987 was devoted to providing credible Red play in war games sponsored by the Naval War College (NWC) and by theater and fleet Commanders-in-Chief. These war games varied widely in size, scope, objectives, and duration and consequently required differing levels of Detachment commitment. Large games such as Global-87 involved more than 1,000 participants and required Detachment personnel to play Red, umpire Red, and act as Red and Blue intelligence officers. Other games involved two dozen

students and required only one Detachment representative to perform all these tasks. Detachment personnel played both seminar and Enhanced Navy War Gaming System (ENWGS) games in 1987. The WGD completed installation of ENWGS in February, and the Detachment helped determine best use of this new computer system. In December, the Detachment participated in the first "distributed" theater game in which both game players and control elements were dispersed to various CINCPAC sites. To improve quality, realism, and information flow in war games, the Detachment compiled war gaming statistics, developed new gaming models, explored new uses for game support computers, rewrote the "Wargaming Red Book", and attended a variety of professionally enhancing workshops.

(a) (U) War games played in 1987 follow:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>GAME</u>	<u>TYPE/LOCATION</u>
12-16 Jan	Open Road-87	Seminar/Newport
26-28 Jan	SUBGRU TWO	Seminar/New London
08-13 Feb	SSG VI	Seminar/Newport
09-20 Feb	Battle Group (C&S)	ENWGS/Newport
23 Feb - 06 Mar	Battle Force (C&S)	ENWGS/Newport
03-06 Mar	NOSC Lab Game	Seminar/San Diego
09-12 Mar	IWC 87-1	Seminar/Newport
09-12 Mar	NUSC Lab Game	Seminar/Newport
09-13 Mar	JMEEX	Seminar/Maxwell
23-27 Mar	CINCUSNAVEUR MEDSTRAT	Seminar/Naples
13-17 Apr	JLASS	ENWGS/Newport
20-24 Apr	Livermore Lab Game	Seminar/Livermore
20-24 Apr	SO-AM BILAT	Seminar/Newport
29 Apr - 01 May	NSC I.O.	ENWGS/Newport
04-08 May	POM 89/90	Seminar/Newport
11-15 May	CNW Worldwide	ENWGS/Newport
18-19 May	SUBGRU TWO	Seminar/New London
27-28 May	C3I War Game	Seminar/Washington
01-05 Jun	NCC Maritime War Game	ENWGS/Newport
08-12 Jun	Crisis/Contingency	Seminar/Newport
15-18 Jun	IWC 87-2	Seminar/Newport
15-19 Jun	ISWOS	ENWGS/Newport
22-26 Jun	NW Pacific	ENWGS/Newport
13-31 Jul	Global-87	ENWGS/Newport
10-14 Aug	NSIA	ENWGS/Newport
19-27 Aug	Potent Fencer	Seminar/Ft Leavenworth
31 Aug - 04 Sep	USCG Drug Interdiction	ENWGS/Newport
07-09 Oct	NSC I.O.	ENWGS/Newport
12-23 Oct	IAWG-87	Seminar/Newport
19-22 Oct	IWC 87-3	Seminar/Newport
02-06 Nov	SEACON 88	ENWGS/Newport
09-12 Nov	SSG VII	Seminar/Newport
23-24 Nov	SUBGRU TWO	Seminar/New London
30 Nov - 04 Dec	TCRP-36	ENWGS/Newport
07-11 Dec	CINCPAC TRIAD I	Seminar/Hawaii
14-18 Dec	II MAF	Seminar/Newport

(e) (U) The Detachment updated its Wargaming Red Book, which provides current and projected Soviet Navy capabilities for use in war games. This publication received worldwide distribution. In late 1987, the Detachment began to "computerize" the Red Book to speed production and facilitate updates.

(f) (U) To enhance their ability to play credible Red, detachment personnel attended seminars and workshops dealing with Soviet military thinking. Examples of these opportunities included a "Current Strategy" forum, a U.S./FGR Bilateral seminar, a "Thinking Red in Wargaming" workshop, and a "Sources of Soviet Naval Doctrine" seminar.

(g) (U) Detachment commitment to war games remained high in 1987, despite a reduction in personnel. To ease the administrative load on each war gamer, the Detachment acquired five Zenith micro computers in November. Detachment personnel planned several data bases to expedite war game preparation. Examples of these include a Red Order of Battle data base, a Concept of Operations data base, and a Wargaming Red Book data base.

(2) (U) The Detachment supported the CNWS primarily through participation in CNWS-sponsored war games. Six such games were played in 1987: Global-87, a Crisis/Contingency game, a CINCUSNAVEUR Mediterranean Strategy game, and three Navy laboratory games. The Detachment also provided intelligence oversight on several CNWS projects and "Red representation" at CNWS forums.

(3) [ The Detachment provided one officer for intelligence support to SSG's VI and VII in 1987. SSG VI examined strengths and weaknesses in the maritime strategy with particular focus on the Atlantic Area of Responsibility. SSG VII began examination of strategic political, economic, and military issues in the Pacific. Major SSG events supported by NAVOPINTCEN DET in 1987 included:

DATE

EVENT

SSG VI

30 Jan	CNO/CNO Executive Panel Briefing
08-13 Feb	SSG VI Seminar War Game
17-19 Mar	Fleet CINC's Conference
02 Apr	CNO Executive Panel Brief
07 Apr	CNO Briefing
23-24 Apr	Briefings at SHAPE and CINCUSNAVEUR
06-08 May	CINCPACFLT/USCINCPAC/SUBPAC/SURFPAC Briefing
01-15 Jun	SSG VI Project Briefing

SSG VII

Aug-Oct	SSG VII Indoctrination/Familiarization
30 Aug	CNO Briefing
16-17 Sep	CINCLANTFLT/SUBLANT/Type CDR Briefings
01 Oct	CNO Briefing
05-07 Oct	PACOM Area Briefings - Hawaii
28-30 Oct	CINC's Conference
09-12 Nov	SSG VII Seminar War Game
14-22 Nov	SSG Briefings - Japan and Korea
05-12 Dec	SSG/USCINCPAC TRIAD I Seminar War Game
14-22 Dec	SSG VII visit PRC/Singapore/Australia

(4) [ Through liaison with NAVOPINTCEN and other intelligence agencies, the Detachment arranged lectures and briefings over a wide range of Soviet military issues for detachment and WGD staff. Areas examined in 1987 included mining, Soviet naval construction trends, Soviet maritime strategy, Soviet surface warfare trends, and Soviet naval command and control.

(5) [ The Detachment prepared and coordinated the third and fourth Space Workshops sponsored by OP-943. Workshop III concentrated on space support to ASUW and amphibious warfare. Workshop IV examined space support during hostilities. Approximately ninety people, including fifteen to twenty flag officers, attended these workshops.

(6) [ With guidance from a detachment officer (CDR), the Detachment's reserve unit: wrote a Soviet Theater of Military Operations Handbook that serves as a ready reference for Red players and umpires; created a computerized Red Order of Battle data base that allows fast, easy development of OOB's for war games; prepared a sonobuoy pattern template that is used in nearly every war game for realistic ASW play; and participated in Open Road-87, Battle Group-87, and Global-87.

(7) (U) On 16 June, the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable James H. Webb, Jr., visited the Detachment.

m. (U) RESERVE AFFAIRS

(1) (U) The largest growth to date of NAVOPINTCEN's Reserve Program with mobilization billets totaling 352 (221 officers, 131 enlisted) was witnessed in 1987. The growth in billets was matched by a growth in the number of dedicated NAVOPINTCEN reserve units from five to nine. New units were established on 1 October 1987 at Willow Grove, PA; Dallas, TX; Washington, D.C.; Glenview IL; and Louisville, KY while the unit at Norfolk, VA was disestablished. Planning continued for twenty-two additional mobilization billets to support SPEAR at a site yet to be selected.

(2) (U) While projects were being developed for the new units, a review of existing departmental support by the reserves was conducted. This resulted in the reassignment of reserves to departments which corresponded to their mobilization billet. Relatedly, the issue of additional accesses for the reserves was addressed to SSO Navy via NISC CSO. In order for the reserves to provide important and timely support as well as to receive meaningful mobilization training, the special access must be made available to them. For most, this meant PM. A careful review by NAVOPINTCEN's Reserve Liaison Officer of each billet's requirement resulted in a request for over 100 reservists to be granted access to PM. Informal liaison with SSO Navy indicates that the request will be approved in 1988.

(3) (U) Because of the increase in numbers of dedicated reservists and units, a more "tightly organized" approach to all aspects of NAVOPINTCEN's reserve management was initiated, particularly with respect to ACDUTRAS. Specific ACDUTRA periods were established along with a formalized method for requesting quotas. This method provides for better planning by the reservists and NAVOPINTCEN and allows for the orderly and timely submission of administrative requirements, i.e. security indoctrination requests, FITREPS, etc.

(4) (U) In all 1987 was a benchmark year in terms of mutual support between NAVOPINTCEN and its dedicated reservists. Contributions by the reserves cut across the spectrum of all departments coupled with an attendant commitment by this command to its reserve units.

NAVOPINTCEN RESERVE UNITS

UNIT	DEPT SUPPORTED	LOCATIONS
0102	05	New London, CT
0293	03	Willow Grove, PA
0320	04	Treasure Island, CA
0402	08	Brooklyn, NY

0566	02/03/04/05/07/09	Washington, D.C.
0666	08	Washington, D.C.
0770	05/08	Dallas, TX
0872	08	Glenview, IL
0909	04	Louisville, KY

n. (U) NAVOPINTCEN NAVY LIAISON OFFICE (NAVLO)

(1) (U) The NAVOPINTCEN Navy Liaison Office (NAVLO/Code OOL), formerly NAVOPINTCEN Headquarters (NOIC HQ), is a Command Staff Element physically located at the National Security Agency (NSA), Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. NAVOPINTCEN is designated by CNO--and NAVLO functions--as the Navy's single point of contact at NSA for all non-cryptologic SIGINT (Signals Intelligence) support to Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard commands world wide, including support to Navy-sponsored contractors. As the designated Validating Authority for SIGINT end-product reporting, NAVLO provides the key interface between USN/USMC/USCG consumers and NSA to ensure timely receipt of reporting appropriate to the mission of each organization.

(a) (U) ORGANIZATION

1. (U) On 16 March, the Tactics Division of the Naval Analysis Department (03) was dissolved and all assigned analysts, except one, were returned to Suitland.

2. (U) On 18 June, NAVLO was relocated from NSA's Friendship Annex to the newly constructed Operations 2B Building in the main NSA complex at Fort Meade. The move fulfilled a commitment made by NSA when the office had to vacate its space in the main complex in August 1984.

3. [ ] In July, the NAVOPINTCEN Headquarters title and NOIC HQ message address were officially changed to better reflect the Navy-wide liaison functions of the office. The change has also helped to correct some confusion and misdirected mail and message communications related to the use of "Headquarters" in the previous mail and message addresses.

4. [ ] NAVLO continued to provide assistance to Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard personnel visiting the Agency. This assistance, especially involving multiple office visits, such as Quality of Analysis Program visitors, included providing a familiar and central sponsor, identifying appropriate points of contact, scheduling appointments, establishing itineraries, preparing visitor parking and Agency access, paperwork, escorting, and official mail/courier service.

(b) (U) SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS/EVENTS

2. (U) In January, NAVLO received a Wang Enhanced Work Station making it compatible with office automation systems within NSA. This system was purchased for NAVLO by NSA using Navy provided funds. Although presently a stand alone station, there are future prospects for connectivity with appropriate NSA organizations for electronic mail and access to administrative data bases. Already in use are several time saving programs developed for the Wang by NSA and utilized by NAVLO on a daily basis. System maintenance and training are available in-house.

3. (U) In January, an Index Data Base to catalog and control hard copy SIGINT products was established. Although not all documents are retained, 811 documents were cataloged in 1987 (411 were received in 1986). These documents are retrievable instantaneously for research purposes.

4. (U) A Message Filing System has been incorporated to accommodate unit, platform, discipline, and subject files. In addition, daily summaries are retained and retrievable for a two year period and available to command analysts.

(c) (U) BRIEFINGS AND CONFERENCES

- Naval War College (14-15 January) - Newport, Rhode Island, presented paper "Introduction to Soviet Naval Aviation."

- Royal Netherlands Navy Antisubmarine Warfare Briefing (19-23 April) - The Hague, Netherlands.



- NAVOPINTCEN/FAFIO Analyst Exchange Conference (04-08 May) - Suitland/Fort Meade, Maryland. Conference Coordinator and primary participant.

- AUSCANUKUS Conference 1987 (22 June - 02 July) Washington, D.C.

- SACLANT MARINTCOM 87 (13-21 October) - Norfolk, Virginia, presented paper "Soviet Naval Aviation Pilot Training and Proficiency."

- Establishment of the Defense Courier Service (17 November) Fort Meade, Maryland. Represented Command at Commissioning Ceremony.

- NAVOPINTCEN New Employee Orientation (Quarterly).

(d) (U) TASKS AND PRODUCTS

1. (S) In addition to completing sixty-four formal tasks, the following support was provided:

- Atlantic/Norwegian Sea Winds Aloft from 1983 - 1986 (35 dates) in support of Naval Intelligence Support Center (DA-25) Project.

- Support to CINCLANTFLT on Soviet Strike Group Composition, 10 February.

- Soviet Air Defense Tracking data support to NAVOPINTCEN 05 Department on 25 February, 09 March, and 05 June.

- Cryptanalytic review of captured documents, 23 March (in support of the Antiterrorist Activity Center).

- Working Paper - Soviet Radio Beacon Maintenance Schedule, 02 June.

- Iran Radar Site Support to Navy Strike Warfare Center in July.

- Working Paper - Soviet Naval Aviation Specialist Codes of 21 July.

- Provided Language Guidance Support for SOCEX 4-87 in August.

- Working Paper - Air Bases of the Soviet Air Forces Air Armies of 24 September.

- Working Paper - Soviet Aviation of Air Defense Forces, Khabarovsk Air Defense District of 26 October (in support of Naval War College request).

- Working Paper - Soviet Maritime Traffic Routing in the Barents and White Seas of 14 December.

- Working Paper - Soviet MI-14/HAZE A Helicopter Operations Profile of 22 December (in support of G2).

- Working Paper - Black Sea Area Port Communications Facilities of 28 December.

- Working Paper - Soviet Navigational Radio Beacons in the Bering Strait of 28 December.

- Provided data in support of trends and developments of Warsaw Pact Navies paper presented at SACLANT MARINTCOM by Denmark.

## 2. SPECIAL TOPICS

a. (U) The beneficial occupancy date for the new temporary building was 12 May 1987. The Submarine Warfare Operations Research Department (05) and the Special Projects Department (06) moved into the building during early July. The Current Operations Department (02) moved into the new Current Operations Center (COC) in August 1987. A ribbon cutting ceremony for the new building was held on 14 September 1987 and the building was officially dedicated to Albert I. Pioso who retired on 30 December after 46 years of distinguished and dedicated service in the intelligence community. Planning for the new NAVINTCOM building in Suitland, Maryland is in initial stages.

b. 1 The secure video-teleconferencing link between NAVOPINTCEN and the Pentagon, installed between January and May 1987, provided round-the-clock video connectivity between the sites. The system is capable of video, audio, and computer graphic transmissions. Classified discussion can be conducted through the SCI level. Commencement of the DNI's morning briefing live by NAVOPINTCEN analysts from Suitland occurred on 4 May 1987. By late 1987, final planning was underway for the administrative transfer of personnel from CNO Current Intelligence Division (OP-092I) (CID). Utilizing existing CNO CID personnel, a new NAVOPINTCEN Detachment (NAVOPINTCEN DET CNO) will be formed in 1988 to provide intelligence support to OPNAV.

c. (U) The Management Services Division organized the second annual Command Management Retreat at Williamsburg, Virginia during the period 3-5 November 1987. The retreat offered Command Management an opportunity to redefine and reaffirm Command goals and objectives and to synthesize department initiatives.

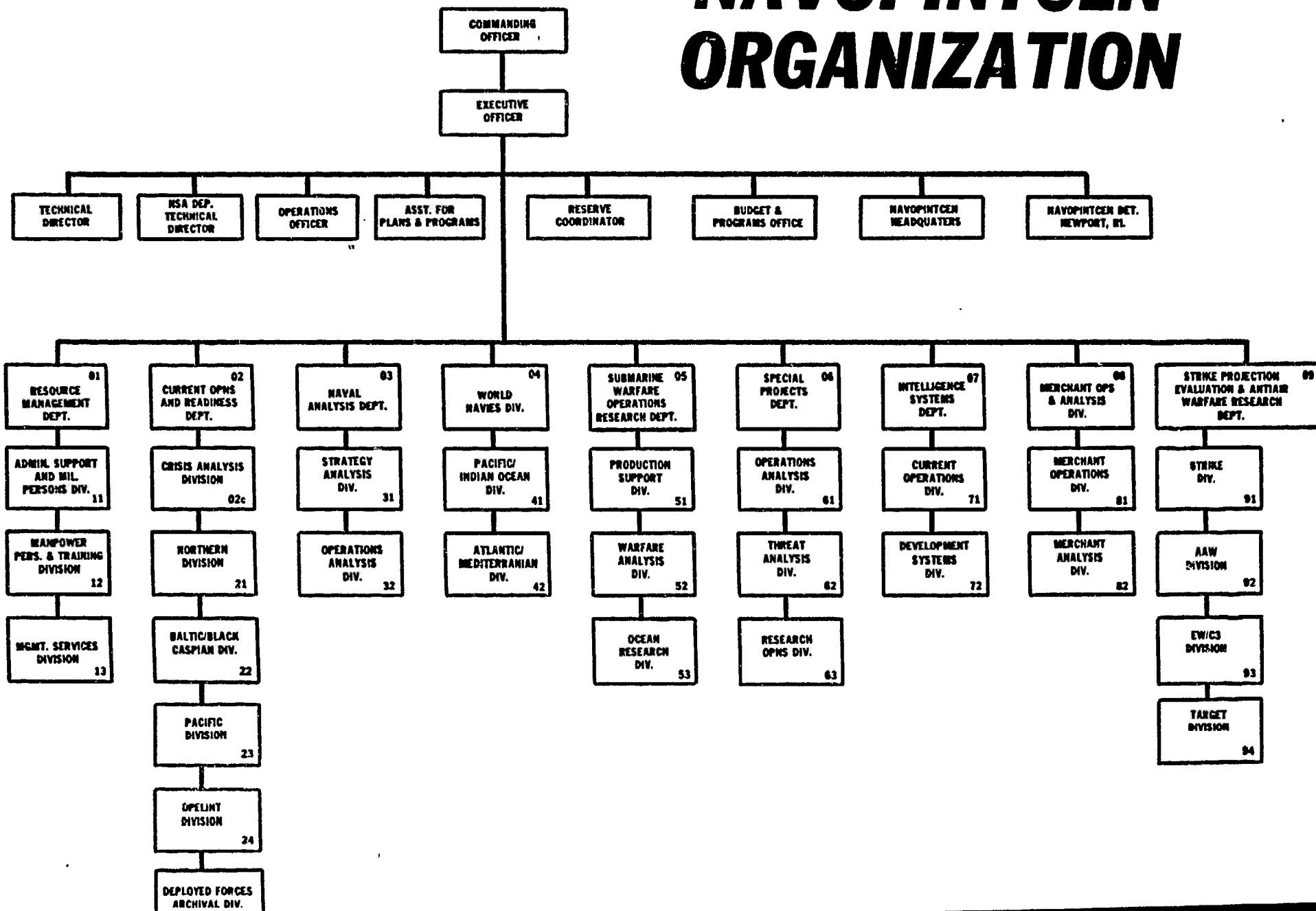
d. (U) The Command IG Inspection was conducted by COMNAVINTCOM on 17-20 November. The Draft Report indicates an evaluation of Satisfactory.

e. [ ] Senate Armed Services Committee Professional Staffers Visit.

(1) On 3 March, Messers. Mark Robinson, Gordon Riggle, and Russell Miller of the Senate Armed Services Committee visited NAVOPINTCEN to receive briefings on "Soviet Offensive Mining" and "Third World Offensive Mining."

f. (U) In summary, 1987 was a year of a change and growth in command orientation, focus, and capabilities. Reorientation and refocusing was achieved in response to world events and associated intelligence requirements. Command information processing and production capabilities have been upgraded through use of state-of-the-art hardware, software, and video technologies. Continuing increases and refinements in user intelligence requirements from the Washington decision making levels out to the fleet operating forces ensure that the same challenges will remain before the command through the 1980's and into the 1990's.

# NAVOPINTCEN ORGANIZATION



# **NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND**